

HOW MRS. BEAN MET THE CRISIS

Carried Safely Through Change of Life by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



Nashville, Tenn.—"When I was going through the Change of Life I had a tumor as large as a child's head. The doctor said it was three years coming and gave me medicine for it until I was called away from the city for some time. Of course I could not go to him then, so my sister-in-law told me that she thought Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound would cure it. It helped both the Change of Life and the tumor and when I got home I did not need the doctor. I took the Pinkham remedies until the tumor was gone, the doctor said, and I have not felt since. I tell every one how I was cured. If this letter will help others you are welcome to use it."

—Mrs. E. H. BEAN, 525 Joseph Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a pure remedy containing the extractive properties of good old fashioned roots and herbs, meets the needs of woman's system at this critical period of her life. Try it.
If there is any symptom in your case which puzzles you, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

FREEING PASTURES FROM FERN WEEDS

Fern is Serious Detriment to Grazing of Livestock and Should Be Eliminated.

The presence of the hay-scented fern and the brake fern in pastures in the eastern United States is a serious detriment to the grazing of live stock, which is a prominent feature in farming in this section. The department of agriculture, in farmers' bulletin No. 687, recommends the following means of reducing these pasture-wasting pests:

Cut the fern with a scythe in the middle of June, just as the spores are beginning to mature, and repeat the cutting about the middle of August, before the second crop of spores have a chance to spread. As soon as the cut ferns are dry, burn them over to lessen the vitality of the rootstocks.

After the cutting and burning, the land can be seeded with pasture grass and clover. A better stand will be obtained if lime or lime and fertilizer are applied in addition to the seed.

A second method is to spray the fern growth with salt and water distributed with a hand bucket pump or a knapsack sprayer. When the field is so loaded that water for spraying is not easily accessible, the cutting is probably easier. With ferns of an average degree of thickness, a man with a knapsack sprayer ought to cover about five acres a day. The salt is used at the rate of one pound to about one and a half quarts of water, and 150 pounds of salt ought to be enough to spray the average acre farm with ferns, which seldom cover more than one-third of the ground. If five acres are covered per day, with labor at \$1.50, the total cost of spraying is about \$1.05 per acre for each application, exclusive of the cost of hauling.

Two sprayings a year, just previous to spring, about the middle of June and the middle of August are necessary. Burn over as soon as they have dried up. As the use of the salt spray is something of a detriment to the growth of young clover, efforts to encourage clover to work into the patches and help choke them down should be deferred until after the August spraying.

After the ferns have been reduced to a minimum, the specific treatments may be discontinued at least until they again become troublesome. It is probably not practicable to entirely eradicate ferns. The immediate reduction of the number of ferns, however, will give the grass and clover opportunity to work in, and this in itself will tend to hold the ferns in check. Cultivation, on the other hand, where tried seems not to be effective, as the ferns work in again sooner or later, even where the patch is used for potato growing for a year.

The actual experiments were made with the hay-scented fern, but the results are believed to be fully as effective in the treatment of the brake in the eastern states.

Cuticura Heals Chapped Itching



Burning Hands Trial Free

Bathe and soak the hands, resting in hot Cuticura soapwater. Dry and rub Cuticura Ointment well into the hands. The result is wonderful.

Sample Each Free by Mail With 25¢ p. 524. Book on request. Address: Cuticura, Dept. 192, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

NOTE OF PEACE IN HIS SPEECH

Significant Statement Seen in Wilson's Address at Charlotte

AMERICA STRIVES IN PEACE REALM

Just as the Belligerents Are Striving in War, He Said

Charlotte, N. C., May 22.—President Wilson speaking Saturday at an anniversary celebration of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence, told his hearers that America's example of bringing all the world together on terms of liberty, co-operation and peace was a prophetic sample of mankind. Involved in the European struggle, said the president, is the very thing that has been going on in America—a competition of national standards, national traditions and national politics.

"Europe," he said, "has grappled in war as we have grappled in peace to see what is going to be done with these things when they come into hot contact with each other. What you see taking place on the other side of the water is the tremendous—I almost said final—process by which a contest is turned into a co-ordination and co-operation of elements."

"For it is an interesting circumstance that the processes of the war stand still. These hot things that are in contact with each other do not make much progress against one another. When you cannot overcome you must take counsel."

The reference was given significance by the president's hearers in view of recent discussion of possibilities of ending the war.

"I would like," said the president, "to think the spirit of this occasion could be expressed if we imagined ourselves lifting some sacred emblem of counsel and peace, of accommodation and righteous judgment before the nations of the world and reminding them of that passage in the scriptures. 'After the wind, after the earthquake, after the fire, the still, small voice of humanity.'"

Before speaking President Wilson reviewed a parade. Afterward he was the guest at a luncheon, motoring later to Davidson college, where he once was a student. At the college he visited the room in which he lived as a student. The president and Mrs. Wilson and their party left last night for Washington.

The president's speech follows: "I do not know, my fellow-citizens, whether I can interpret for you to-day the spirit of this occasion, but it is necessary when we get together in celebration like this to take counsel together with regard to just what it is that we wish to celebrate. You will say we wish to celebrate the memories of that time to which we look back with such pride, when our fathers with singular wisdom of counsel and stoutness of heart undertook to set up an independent nation on this side of the water; but it is very much more important that we should remind ourselves of the elements with which our fathers dealt. There were only three million citizens in that original republic of the United States of America. Now there are one hundred millions. It is a long cry back to those modest beginnings; a great period of time, not only, but a great period of profound change, separates us from that time, and yet I would remind you that the same elements were present then that are present now."

"What interests my thought more than anything else about the United States is that it has always been in process of being made since that little beginning and that there have always been the same elements in the process. At the outset there was at the heart of the men who led the movement for independence a very high and handsome passion for human liberty and free institutions. And yet there lay before them a great continent which it was necessary to subdue to the uses of civilization if they were going to build upon it a great state among the family of nations."

"I heard a preacher once point out the very interesting circumstance that our Lord's prayer begins with the petition for 'our daily bread,' from which he drew the inference that it is very difficult to worship God on an empty stomach and that the material foundations of our life are the first foundations. What I want to call your attention to is that this country ever since that time has devoted practically all of its attention, perhaps too much of its attention, to the material foundations of its life, of subduing the continent to the uses of the nation and to the building up of a great body of wealth and material power. I find some men who when they think of America do not think of anything but that."

"But, my friends, there have been other nations just as rich and just as powerful in comparison with the other nations of the world as the United States is, and it is a great deal more important that we should determine what we are going to do with our power than that we should possess it."

"You must remember, therefore, the elements with which we are dealing. Sometimes those of us who were born in this part of the country persuade ourselves that this is the characteristic part of America. Here more than anywhere else has been preserved a great part of the original stock which settled this country, particularly that portion of the stock which came from the British Isles (I am not meaning to exclude Ireland), and then I find a great many of my friends who live in New England imagining that the history of this country is merely the history of the expansion of New England, and that Plymouth rocks lie at the foundation of our institutions. As a matter of fact, my fellow-citizens, however mortifying it may be to them or to us, America did not come out of the South, and it did not come out of New England. The characteristic part of America originated in the middle states of New York and Pennsylvania and New Jersey, because there from the first was that mixture of populations, that mixture of racial stocks, that mixture of

ancestries which is the most singular and distinguished mark of the United States.

Made Up of All Nations.
"The most singular fact about this great nation which we represent is that it is made up of all the nations of the world. I dare say that the men who came to America since came with a single purpose, sharing some part of the passion for human liberty which characterized the men who founded the republic, but they came with all sorts of blood in their veins, all sorts of antecedents behind them, all sorts of tradition in their family and national life, and America has had to serve as a melting pot for all these diversified and contrasted elements. What kind of fire of pure passion are you going to keep burning under the pot in order that the mixture that comes out may be purged of its dross and may be the fine gold of untainted Americanism? That is the problem."

"I want to call your attention to another picture. America has always been making and to be made, and while we were in the midst of this process, apparently at the acme and crisis of this process, while this travail of soul and fermentation of elements was at its height, came this great cataclysm of European war, and almost every other nation in the world became involved in a tremendous struggle which was what, my fellow-citizens? What are the elements in the struggle? Don't you see that in this European war is involved the very thing that has been going on in America? It is a competition of national standards, of national traditions, and of national politics—political systems."

"Europe has grappled in war as we have grappled in peace to see what is going to be done with these things when they come into hot contact with one another. For do you not remember that while these processes were going on in America, some very interesting things were happening? It was a very big world into which this nation came when it was born, but it is a very little world now. It used to take as many days to go from Washington to Charlotte in those days as it now takes hours. And at these processes of intercommunication have been developed and quickened, men of the same nation not only have grown closer neighbors, but men of different nations have grown closer neighbors with each other; and now that we have these invisible tongues that speak by the wireless through the trackless air to the end of the world, every man can make every other man in the world his neighbor and speak to him upon the moment."

"While these processes of fermentation and travail were going on, men were learning about each other, nations were becoming more and more acquainted with each other, nations were more and more becoming inter-related, and intercommunication was being quickened in every possible way, so that now the melting pot is bigger than America. It is as big as the world. And what you see taking place on the other side of the water is the tremendous—I had about said final—process by which a contest of elements may in God's process be turned into a co-ordination and co-operation of elements."

Processes of War Stand Still.

"For it is an interesting circumstance that the processes of the war stand still. These hot things that are in contact with each other do not make very much progress against each other. When you cannot overcome you must take counsel. See, then, ladies and gentlemen, what a new age we have come into. I should think that it would quicken the imagination of every man and quicken the patriotism of every man who cared for America. Here in America we have tried to set the example of bringing all the world together upon terms of liberty and co-operation and peace, and in that great experience that we have been going through America has been a sort of prophetic sample of mankind: Now the world outside of America has felt the forces of America; felt the forces of freedom, the forces of common aspiration, the forces that bring every man and every nation face to face with this question: 'What are you going to do with your power? Are you going to translate it into force, or are you going to translate it into peace and the salvation of society? Does it not interest you that America has run before the rest of the world in making trial of this great human experiment, and is it not the sign and dawn of a new age that the one thing upon which the world is now about to fall back is the moral judgment of mankind?'"

"There is no finer sentence in the history of great nations than that sentence which occurs in the Declaration of Independence (I am now referring to the minor declaration at Philadelphia, not to the Mecklenburg declaration) in which Mr. Jefferson said, 'A decent respect for the opinion of mankind makes it necessary' (I am not now quoting the words exactly) 'that we should state the grounds upon which we have taken the important step of asserting our independence.' A decent respect for the opinion of mankind—it is as if Jefferson knew that this was the way in which mankind itself was to struggle to realize its aspiration, and that, standing in the presence of mankind, this little group of 3,000,000 people should say, 'Friends and fellow-citizens of the great moral world, our reason for doing this thing we now intend to state to you in candid and complete terms, so that you will never think that we were merely throwing off a yoke out of impatience, but know that we were throwing off this thing in order that a great world of liberty should be open to man through our instrumentality.'"

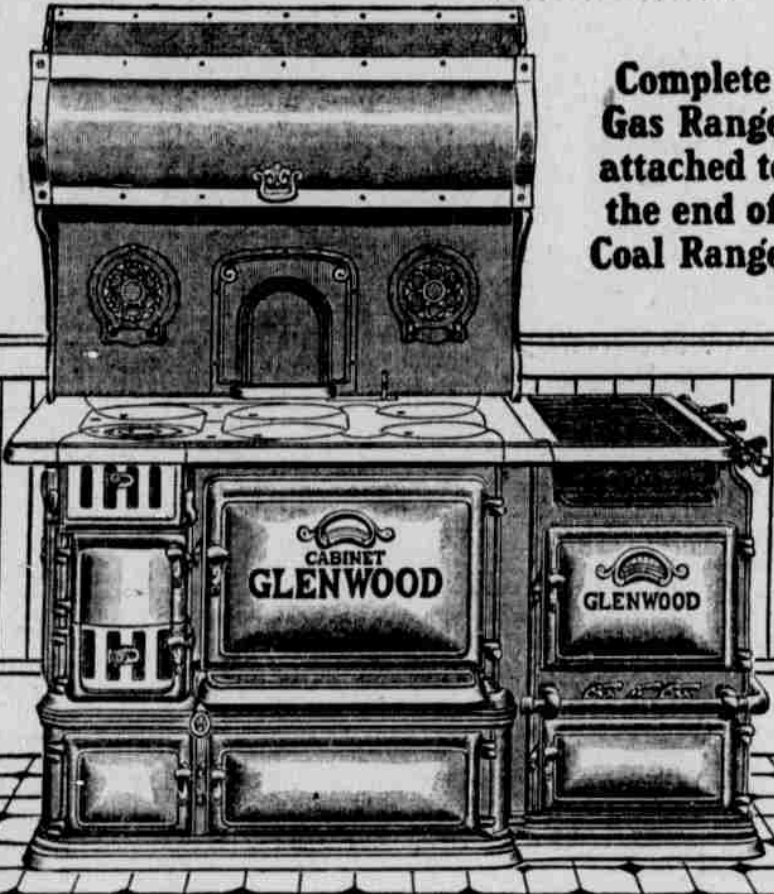
"I would like, therefore, to think that the spirit of this occasion could be expressed if we imagined ourselves lifting some sacred emblem of counsel and peace, of accommodation and righteous judgment before the nations of the world and reminding them of that passage in scripture. 'After the wind, after the earthquake, after the fire the still small voice of humanity.'"

After the president's address, Governor Manning of South Carolina presented Mrs. Wilson with a loving cup at the luncheon given in honor of the president and members of his party.

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In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*
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Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

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Complete Gas Range attached to the end of Coal Range.



Glenwoods are Brim Full of Good Things

The Glenwood Balanced Baking Damper is far ahead of any other—it is as positive as the turning of a railroad switch—open to start the fire, closed to bake—just this one damper for kindling or baking and best of all, it can't warp or stick.

The Glenwood Revolving Coal Grate is easy to shake at all times, and simply fine for removing clinkers. It is triangular in shape, with three different sides for wear.

The Ash Pan rests on a roller bearing frame—just open door and it rolls out at the slightest touch, neat and clean.

The Glenwood Shelf Under Oven Door is not stationary—it automatically raises and lowers as oven door is opened or closed. It is always level with oven bottom—a great convenience when basting meats or removing food.

The Glenwood Sectional Top is interchangeable—cross pieces can not warp—a wash boiler can be placed at the back as well as in front for quick heating, leaving the front holes free for cooking.

Glenwood Iron is smooth and perfect—the easiest of any to clean—a real delight to the most exacting housekeeper. Get one and you'll be glad ever after.

Reynolds & Son, Barre

DO YOU KNOW THAT

Efficient muzzling of dogs will eradicate rabies?

The protection of the health of children is the first duty of the nation?

Bad temper is sometimes merely a symptom of bad health?

Insanity costs every inhabitant in the United States \$1 per year?

The U. S. public health service has proven that typhus is spread by lice?

Untreated pellagra ends in insanity?

In the lexicon of health there is no such word as "neutrality" against disease?

The death rate of persons under 45 is decreasing; of those over 45 it is increasing?

Why not Enjoy good Coffee Every Time?

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Will Cheer-Up any Breakfast Table.
Better coffee at the price. 35cents per pound, unknown.
Packed in 1 lb. sealed canisters by a house selling coffee since the early days of the Republic—an added assurance of its unusual quality.
TRY IT TODAY.
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PROTECT ROSE BUSHES FROM ROSE APHIS

Pest Sucks Sap from Tender Portion of Plant and Causes Unhealthy Condition.

When new growth starts on the rose bushes in the spring and throughout the summer and fall, the young growth and the flower buds and stems of rose bushes are often covered with a small green or pinkish plant-louse known as the rose aphis, which sucks the sap from the tender portion of the plant and causes an unhealthy condition of the foliage and disappointment in the number and quality of the flowers produced.

The rose aphis passes the winter in the egg stage on the stem and dormant buds of the rose bushes, according to A. D. Hopkins, forest entomologist, U. S. department of agriculture. The insects hatching from these eggs reach maturity in about 15 to 20 days all being wingless. They are pear-shaped and either bright green or pinkish in color. At this stage they begin to produce living young each individual in course of about 20 days producing 50 to 100 young, which, on maturity are either winged or wingless and in turn either green or pinkish.

Thus the tender growth soon becomes crowded with various sizes, colors and shapes of aphis, and, to insure their progeny with an adequate food supply, the wingless mothers migrate to less crowded growth and the winged ones fly to other rose bushes each starting a colony for herself. In favorable weather conditions, especially in a humid atmosphere, many generations may thus follow one another, covering every bit of green vegetation on the bush with their bodies, their cast skins, honeydew, and the resulting sooty fungus. It can easily be seen that, had every aphis produced in the course of a season lived its full life, the progeny of a single overwintering egg would run into millions.

The presence of ants on the rose bushes is an indication that the aphis is present, because the ants collect the honeydew from the aphis and, to a certain extent, protect the aphis from their insect enemies.

Natural Control.
As above indicated the rose aphis thrives best in cloudy, humid, warm atmosphere, hence with the appearance of a hot and dry spell they often disappear as suddenly as they appeared.

Aside from a variety of causes, like driving rains, winds, etc., which decimate its numbers considerably, the rose aphis is attacked by other insects which either devour them or develop from eggs deposited in their bodies. Ladybirds, lacewing flies, and the larvae of two-winged flies called syrphus flies are among the former and a number of species of tiny wasp-like insects represent the internal parasites. Sometimes these natural agencies of control are sufficient to keep the aphis so reduced in numbers that they do little or no harm. Notwithstanding the effectiveness of natural checks, however, their intermittent character unfortunately renders their help

often too late to save the flower crop. It is always advisable therefore, to watch rose bushes for aphis and to apply remedies as soon as they are discovered.

Remedies.
Fortunately the rose aphis readily succumbs to artificial methods of control and, with the different styles of spray pumps on the market, there is no excuse for allowing roses to suffer from these insects.

The simplest, most commonly used, and often quite effective remedy is to turn a fine but forceful stream of water on them by means of the garden hose. Applied often enough this gives satisfactory results.

Solutions of fish-oil or cheaper grades of soap are often useful as a prompt remedy. The soap is used at the rate of one pound to four gallons of water. To make the solution, shave the soap into the water and dissolve by heating, adding enough water afterwards to make up for evaporation.

The best remedy for the rose aphis is 40 per cent nicotine sulphate (a liquid which can be purchased in most seed stores) diluted at the rate of one part to 1,000 to 2,000 parts of water, with fish-oil soap or laundry soap added at the rate of one pound to 50 gallons of the spray mixture. The simplest way to prepare the spray in small quantities and secure satisfactory proportions of the ingredients is to put one teaspoonful of the nicotine sulphate in from one to two gallons of water and then add one-

half ounce of laundry soap. One spraying is usually 100 per cent effective but if the first application has not been thoroughly made, a second one may be necessary.

In order to prevent the possible development of mildew as a result of frequent spraying it is advisable to make the application in the early morning so that the spray will dry off the plant promptly.

The spraying device to use depends on the amount of spraying necessary. A cheap atomizer such as can be bought in any seed store, is quite satisfactory for small plants and gardens. Good knapsacks and barrel pumps are available for commercial growers.

Opposed to It.
"Pop!"
"Yes, my son."

"I heard to-day that a complete washing equipment for tourists, which can be folded to occupy little space in an automobile, has been invented."

"That is very nice, my boy."

"Very nice? Isn't there any place in the world a fellow can go where he doesn't have to wash?"—Yonkers Statesman.

Rummy—Say, but I gotta swell job this summer. Easy work.
Rooney—I bite, what is it?
Rummy—Workin' in a bolt factory doin' nuttin'—The Widow.



Many Hands Handle Your Message

Capable hands, but human. Sometimes, not often, something goes wrong. We want to hear of it. We are not satisfied with a nearly perfect system.

WESTERN UNION

must be a perfect service. You can help us make it so if you will. It is your service, and your suggestions are essential and will be welcomed.

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